

# Tumor Necrosis Factor- $\alpha$ 에 의한 사람 코점막 상피세포 미세구조의 변화

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= Abstract =

## Ultrastructural Changes of Cultured Human Nasal Epithelial Cells by Tumor Necrosis Factor-

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**Background** : Tumor necrosis factor(TNF)- $\alpha$  plays a critical role in normal host resistance to infections and to the growth of malignant tumor. Among its actions, the induction of the cytokines and the involved factors in the inflammatory reaction is the most important action of TNF- $\alpha$ . Until now, the functional role of TNF- $\alpha$  has been intensively studied, but the morphological effects on epithelial cells by it was not.

**Objectives** : The aim of this study was to observe the ultrastructural changes of cultured human nasal epithelial cell(HNEC) by TNF- $\alpha$ .

**Materials and Methods**:The HNEC culture was done as floating method and the epithelial cells on the floating 14th day were cultured in the culture media containing TNF- $\alpha$  (0.1, 1, 10, 100ng/ml) for 48 hours. The observation was done with scanning electron microscopy(SEM) and transmission electron microscopy. For the quantitation of area of ciliated and secretory epithelial cells, SEM photo(1000 magnification) was taken and each area per 60  $\mu\text{m}^2$  was calculated.

**Results** : The ultrastructural changes were observed from 1 ng/ml through 100 ng/ml TNF- $\alpha$  and the changes(damage of cilia, increase of mitochondria, intracellular vacuole, increase of intercellular space and the increase of secretory epithelial cell area) were similar to the inflammatory changes in vivo.

**Conclusion** : These results suggest that the ultrastructural changes of culture HNECs are induced by TNF- $\alpha$ . The study on the reversibility of the changes and the estimation of size and numbers of cells with be required. (**Korean J Otolaryngol 40:5, 1997**)

KEY WORDS : TNF- $\alpha$  · Human nasal epithelial cell culture · Electron microscopy.

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## 서 론

Tumor necrosis factor(TNF) -  
Bacillus Calmette Guerin(BCG)  
<sup>1)</sup>, lipa -  
se (cachexia)  
cachetin <sup>2)</sup>. TNF -  
 , NK , LAK , ,  
<sup>3)</sup>. TNF  
가 ,  
<sup>4)</sup>. TNF - 가 1:1  
TNF - , TNF - 24 4  
<sup>5)</sup>.  
ara -  
chidonic acid , , intercellular  
adhesion molecule - 1, cytokine  
IL - 1, IL - 6, IL - 8, granulocyte - macrophage col -  
onystimulating factor(GM - CSF), TNF -  
가  
<sup>6)</sup>. cyt -  
okine TNF - 가  
가 . Becker <sup>7)</sup> TNF -  
IL - 8 가  
 , Bradding <sup>8)</sup> ,  
IL - 1 가 , T ,  
B , NK TNF - 가  
TNF -  
TNF - 가 TNF -

TNF -

가  
가  
가 가

## 재료 및 방법

### 1. 세포분리 및 배양

floating <sup>9)</sup>  
<sup>10)</sup> ,  
DMEM/F12  
0.1% type XIV protease(Sigma Ch -  
emical Co., St. Louis, MO, USA) 16  
24 4  
DMEM/F12  
10ng/ml cholera toxin(Sigma Che -  
mical Co., St. Louis, MO, USA),  $10^{-7}$ M retinoic  
acid(Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO, USA),  
10% NU serum(Collaborative Research Inc., Bed -  
ford, MA, USA) DMEM/F12  
37 1  
pellets  
hemocytometer  
 $5 \times 10^3$  cells/cm<sup>2</sup> 1.5ml  
1  
(Collaborative Research Inc., Bedford, MA,  
USA) 5 volumes, 5x DMEM 2 volumes,  
volumes, 1 M NaHCO<sub>3</sub> 1 volume 4  
35mm 1.5ml 37  
30 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, 95%  
air(37 ) 48  
3  
9 10

60mm floating 5ml .  
 2. 항 cytokeratin 및 vimentin 면역조직화학 염색  
 glass coverslips  
 phosphate buffered  
 saline(PBS) 4% form -  
 alin 4 6  
 , 4  $\mu$ m  
 0.3%  
 100% 15 , 1% bovine  
 serum albumin 20  
 cytokeratin anti - pancyt -  
 okeratin polyclonal antibody(DAKO, Carpinteria,  
 CA, USA) 1:10  
 intermediate filament vimentin  
 anti - vimentin (DAKO, Carpinteria,  
 CA, USA) 1:40 1  
 ,  
 . PBS biotin - labelled antibody  
 peroxidase - labelled streptoavidin(Vector Labora-  
 tories Inc., Burlingame, CA, USA)  
 3 - amino - 9 - ethyl carbazole hem -  
 atoxilin (Olympus VAN  
 OX - S, Tokyo, Japan)

3. TNF- $\alpha$  첨가 배양시 농도에 따른 주사 및  
 투과 전자현미경 관찰  
 가 가  
 floating 14 9)10) TNF -  
 가 가 TNF -  
 가 TNF -  
 0.3 7.2pg/ml  
 10 , 0ng/ml( ), 0.1ng/ml,  
 1ng/ml, 10ng/ml, 100ng/ml  
 가 48

2.5% glutaraldehyde 4 4  
 0.1M phosphate buffer  
 . 1% osmium tetroxide 1  
 2% tannic acid 4  
 1% OsO<sub>4</sub> 30  
 critical point drying gold co -  
 ating  
 2.5% glutaral -  
 dehyde 4 4 6 0.1M phos -  
 phate buffer . 1% osmium tetroxide  
 1 Epon 812  
 80nm uranyl ac -  
 etate 6 , lead citrate 3  
 1000 10  
 60  $\mu$ m<sup>2</sup>  
 Optimas  
 program(Optimas, Edmonds, WA, USA)  
 SPSS/PC<sup>+</sup>  
 one way ANOVA

## 결 과

### 1. 면역조직화학 염색 소견

pa -  
 ncytokeratin  
 cytokeratin  
 (Fig. 1A).  
 anti - vimentin

(Fig. 1B).

2. TNF- $\alpha$  첨가 배양시 농도에 따른 주사 및  
 투과 전자현미경 소견  
 Floating 14 TNF - (0.1ng/ml, 1ng/

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ml, 10ng/ml, 100ng/ml) 가 48  
TNF -

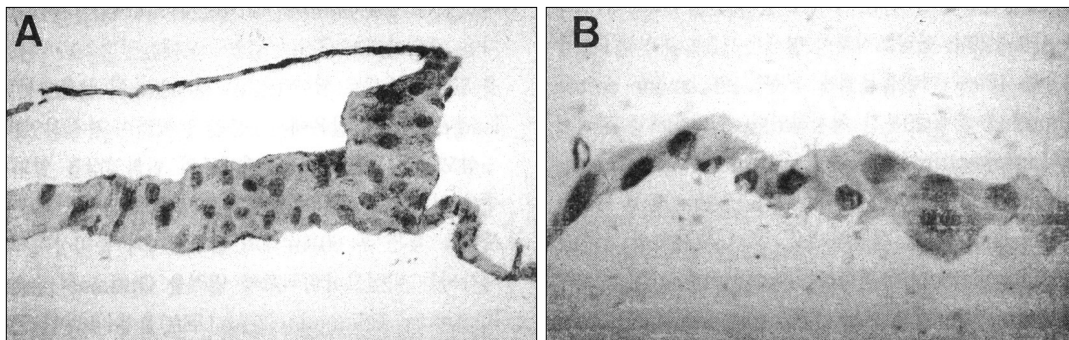
가

가

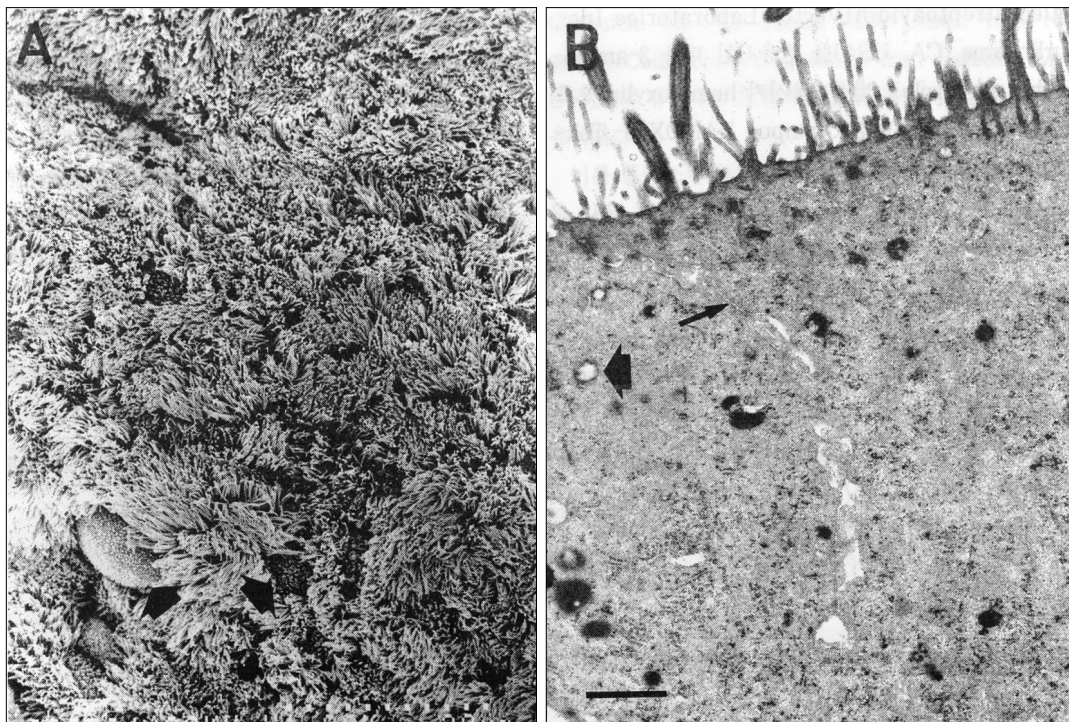
가

1) TNF- $\alpha$  0.1ng/ml 첨가 배양군  
Floating 16

가

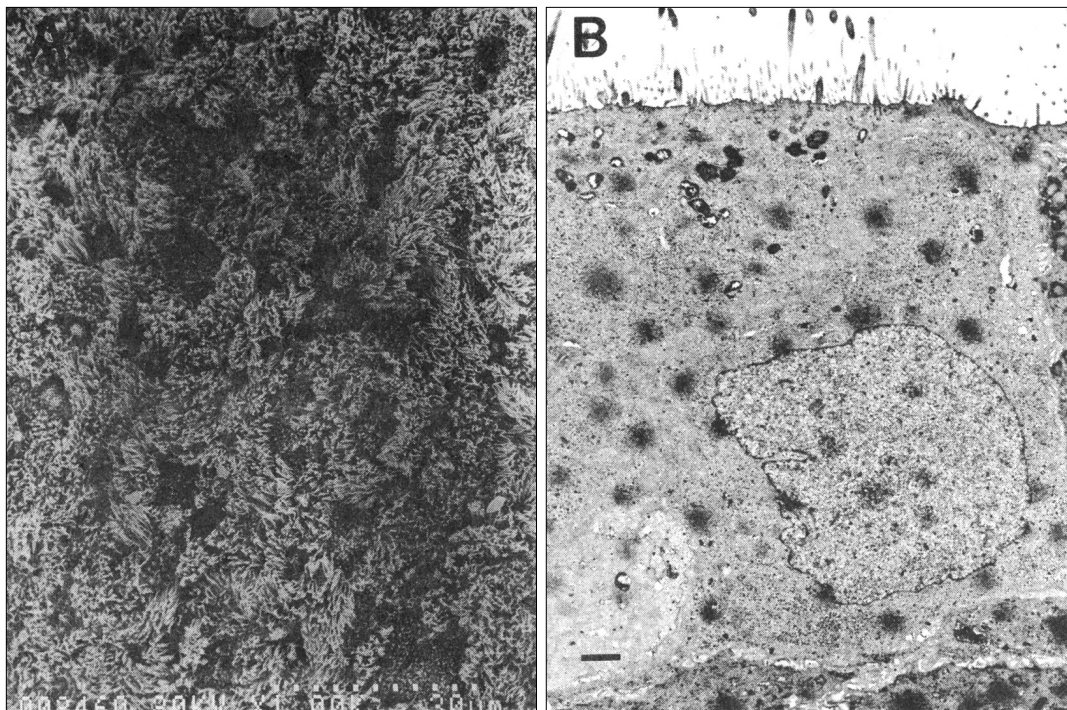


**Fig. 1.** Immunohistochemical staining of cultured human nasal epithelial cells(HNEC). A : The positive reaction to antipancytokeratin antibody is noted in the confluence stage of cultured HNEC. B : The negative reaction to antivimentin antibody is noted in the confluence stage of cultured HNEC (  $\times 200$  ).



**Fig. 2.** Electron microscopic finding of control(no addition of TNF- $\alpha$ ). A : Scanning electron microscopic finding. The cilia are dense and smooth-surfaced and some secretory cells(arrow) are noted (  $\times 1000$  ). B : Transmission electron microscopic finding. The cilia protrude from the surface of cell. The intercellular space (thin arrow) is tight and the intracellular secretory granule(thick arrow) is electron-lucent (  $\times 12600$ , scale bar:1  $\mu$  m )





**Fig. 3.** Electron microscopic finding on addition of TNF-  $\alpha$  0.1ng/ml. A : Scanning electron microscopic finding. The cilia are dense and smooth-surfaced and some secretory cells (arrow) are noted ( $\times 1000$ ). B : Transmission electron microscopic finding. The cilia protrude from the surface of cell and the intercellular space is tight ( $\times 5400$ , scale bar:  $1\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ ).

가 .  
(Fig. 2).  
 $50.9 \pm 9.1\text{ }\mu\text{m}^2$   
 $m^2, 9.1 \pm 5.2\text{ }\mu\text{m}^2$  .  
TNF-  $\alpha$  0.1ng/ml  
(Fig. 3).  
 $49.9 \pm 8.8\text{ }\mu\text{m}^2$   
 $m^2, 10.1 \pm 4.7\text{ }\mu\text{m}^2$   
(Table 1).

2) TNF-  $\alpha$  1, 10ng/ml 첨가 배양군  
TNF-  $\alpha$  1ng/ml

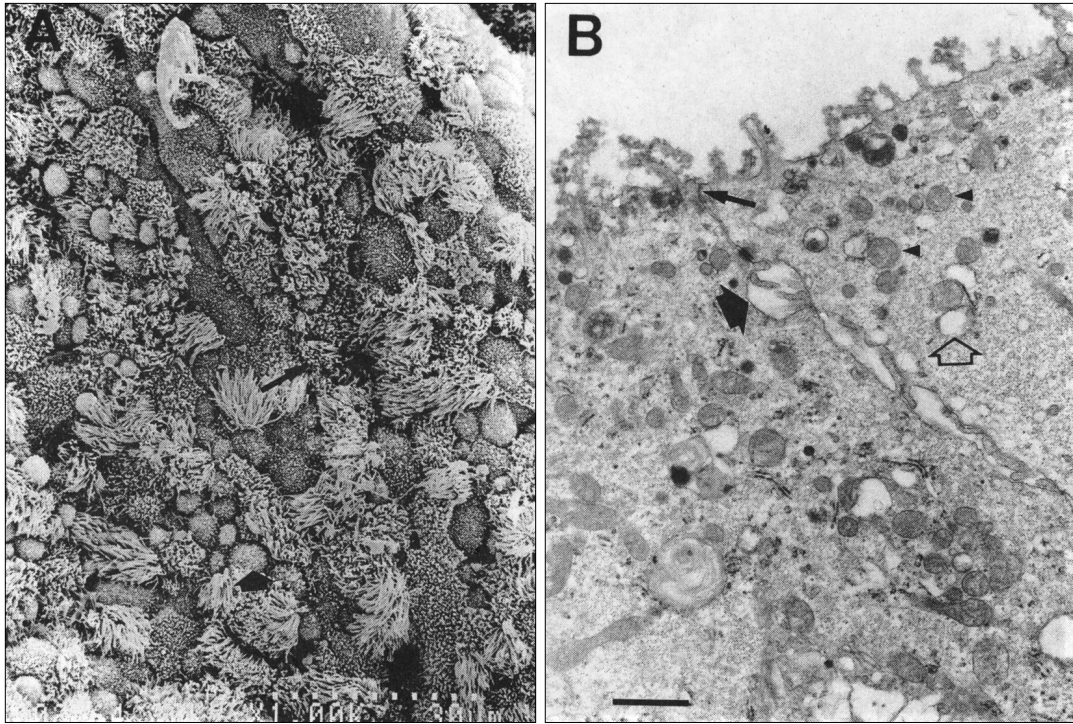
가  
가 , 가 가  
가 ,

**Table 1.** Area of ciliated epithelial cells and secretory epithelial cells after culturing with TNF-  $\alpha$  for 48 hours

TNF- (ng/ml)	Ciliated epithelial cell ( $\mu\text{m}^2$ )	Secretory epithelial cells ( $\mu\text{m}^2$ )
0	$50.9 \pm 9.1$	$9.1 \pm 5.2$
0.1	$49.9 \pm 8.8$	$10.1 \pm 4.7$
1	$43.7 \pm 6.3^*$	$16.3 \pm 7.0^*$
10	$41.0 \pm 5.6^*$	$19.0 \pm 6.1^*$
100	$35.7 \pm 4.9^*$	$24.3 \pm 5.8^*$

\* :  $p < 0.05$  (compared with TNF-  $\alpha$  0ng/ml)

가 tight junction (Fig. 4).  
 $43.7 \pm 6.3\text{ }\mu\text{m}^2$   
 $16.3 \pm 7.0\text{ }\mu\text{m}^2$   
가 (Table 1) ( $p < 0.05$ ).  
TNF-  $\alpha$  10ng/ml  
1ng/ml (Fig.



**Fig. 4.** Electron microscopic finding on addition of TNF- 1ng/ml. A : Scanning electron microscopic finding. The damaged cilia(thin arrow) and the increase of secretory cell area(thick arrow) and noted (  $\times 1000$ ). B : Transmission electron microscopic finding. The shortage of cilia, intracellular vacuoles(blank arrow), and the increase of mitochondria(arrow head) are noted. The intercellular space is tight in the upper portion but it is loose and wide in the lower portion(  $\times 6400$ , scale bar:1  $\mu$ m).

5),

가 (Table 1)( $p < 0.05$ ).

(Fig. 6).

$41.0 \pm 5$ .

고 찰

$6 \mu\text{m}^2$   $19.0 \pm 5.8 \mu\text{m}^2$

가 (Table 1)( $p < 0.05$ ).

3) TNF-  $\alpha$  100ng/ml 첨가배양군

TNF- 100ng/ml

inhibitor,

A, lysozyme, lactoferrin, protease

가

가

11).

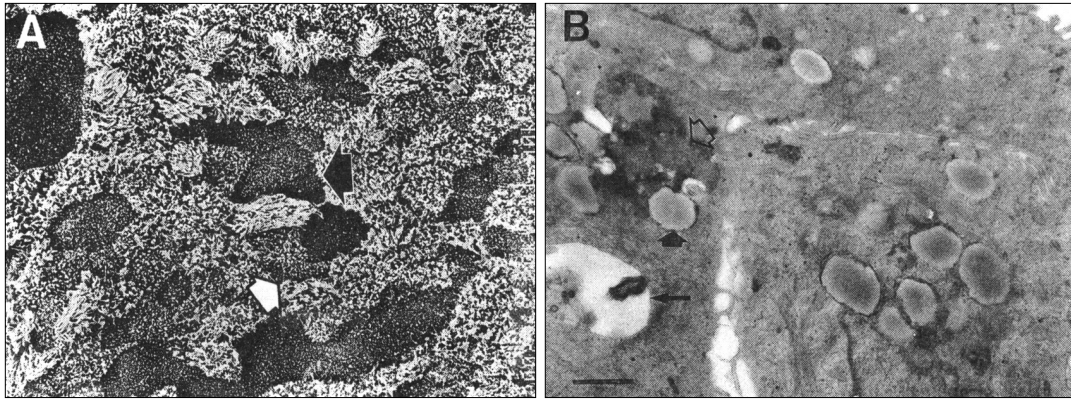
(Fig. 7).

$35.7 \pm 4.9 \mu\text{m}^2$  24.

$3 \pm 5.8 \mu\text{m}^2$

가





**Fig. 7.** Electron microscopic finding on addition of TNF- 100ng/ml. A : Scanning electron microscopic finding. The non-ciliated area(white arrow) and the increase of secretory cell area(black arrow) are noted(  $\times 1000$ ). B : Transmission electron microscopic finding. The shortage of cilia, intracellular vacuoles(thin arrow), the electron-lucent(black arrow) and the electron-dense(black arrow) granules are noted. The electron-lucent granules are more numerous than the electron-dense granules(  $\times 28000$ , scale bar:1  $\mu$ m).

, 3 가

가

가

17) 18)

가 tight junction

가

1ng/ml

TNF - 가

가 tight junction

TNF - 1ng/ml 10ng/ml

TNF -

TNF - 가

TNF - 가

TNF - 1ng/ml

가

가

가 가

가 가

16)

가

가  
가  
TNF -  
가  
TNF  
TNF  
TNF -  
TNF  
가  
가  
가  
TNF  
가  
가  
결론  
TNF -

- 655 -

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